

## SAILING DIRECTIONS CORRECTIONS

**PUB 162**                      **4 Ed 1996**                      **LAST NM 39/98**

Page 164—Lines 1/L to 60/R; read:

The W islet is 42m high, while the E islet is only 26m high. A detached reef, with a depth of 0.3m, lies 0.35 mile ESE of the E islet.

**Unib Island** (10°01'N., 125°31'E.), 1.25 miles N of the N extremity of Capaquain Island, is 198m high, rugged, and densely wooded. Sibanac Island is separated from the SW side of Unib Island by a narrow deep channel.

**Baong Rocks** (9°59'N., 125°29'E.), 1m high, lies 0.3 mile W of the S side of Sibanac Island. Drying rocks and a 0.3m patch lie 137m W and ESE, respectively, of Baong Rock. With W and SW winds, the sea breaks heavily over these rocks.

**Viray Islet** (10°00'N., 125°31'E.), 24m high and wooded, lies 0.75 mile S of Unib Island.

Partly drying reefs extend 0.4 mile from its NE side. A rocky islet, with some coconut trees, lies 0.5 mile E from the E extremity of Sibanac Island, with a drying reef lying 137m E of the islet.

**6.23 Kinhinaud Point** (10°00'N., 125°34'E.), the W extremity of a rather prominent peninsula, lies about 1.3 miles NW of Tagbayakao Islet. A hill, 119m high, lies near the middle of the peninsula about 1 mile E of the point and is conspicuous from a considerable distance.

The point is bordered with mangroves and closely fringed by a steep-to reef that bares at LW.

**Melgar Bay** (10°03'N., 125°32'E.) occupies a bight that indents the coast between Kinhinaud Point and Kambagio Point, about 4.5 miles NW. The low shores of the bay rise abruptly to high hills, which attain a height of more than 305m about 2 miles N of the head of the bay.

A broken series of ridges culminates in the summit of Mount Tristan, which lies on the E side of Dinagat Island about 4.8 miles NE of the head of the bay.

The SE side of the bay trends about 3.8 miles NNE from Kinhinaud Point to Mahangin Point and is indented by numerous small deep coves. The village of Wilson is situated near the head of Kambay Cove, which indents the coast between **Kansadok Point** (10°02'N., 125°34'E.), about 2.3 miles NNE of Kinhinaud Point, and Kanayut Point, about 0.8 mile farther N.

The latter point has a cliffy face, about 9.1m high, that is conspicuous from many parts of the bay. Vessels desiring to call at Wilson can anchor N of the town in 18 to 37m.

**Mahangin Point** (10°03'N., 125°35'E.), about 0.8 mile NE of Kanayut Point, has a black rocky beach, and is bold and steep-to. The two points are at the NW end of a prominent, wooded peninsula.

A deep narrow channel, about 0.2 mile wide, lies between Mahangin Point and Sibukauan Island, close N. It forms the common entrance of several deep coves at the head of Melgar Bay.

These coves afford sheltered anchorage for moderate-sized vessels with local knowledge.

**Sibukauan Island** (10°04'N., 125°35'E.), 30m high and easily identified, is a wooded islet that lies at the head of

Melgar Bay. It is closely fringed by a steep-to reef, and a narrow reef, parts of which dry at LW springs, which connects the islet with Bilabid Point, about 0.3 mile N.

The N side of Melgar Bay recedes about 1.8 miles N between Bilabid Point and Kambagio Point, about 2.8 miles W. The shore, which is mostly steep-to, is rocky around the points and closely fringed by reefs, which extend up to about 0.5 mile S from a position on the shore about 1.8 miles NE of Kambagio Point.

A detached, steep-to coral patch, with a least depth of 1.8m and which usually shows plainly, lies about 0.3 mile SSE of a point about 0.8 mile NE of Kambagio Point.

**Kambagio Point** (10°04'N., 125°31'E.) is steep, rocky, and rises abruptly to the 61m summit of a grassy conical hill. It is prominent from the W and SW. A reef, that partly dries at LWS, extends nearly 0.5 mile SE from the E side of the point. The small village of Melgar is situated on the E side of the point.

Anchorage, sheltered from SW winds by the above reef, can be taken E of the village in about 35m or more.

**Kanhatid Point** (10°04'N., 125°30'E.), the W entrance point of Babas Cove, rises abruptly to a hill 79m high about 0.5 mile N. An islet, 15m high, lies close S of the point, to which it is practically connected.

### Kanhatid Point to Tungo Point

**6.24** Between Kanhatid Point and Tungo Point, about 4.8 miles NNW, there are a number of islets that lie up to about 1.5 miles offshore about halfway between the two points. These high and mostly steep-to islets have deep channels between them and shelter a number of small inlets that indent the S part of this section of the coast.

Kakub Point, which terminates at its S end in a 15m hill, lies about 2 miles NNW of Kanhatid Point. A narrow steep-to reef, on which there are a number of small and partly-wooded rocky islets, 6.7 to 33m high, extends about 0.8 mile S from the point.

The largest islet is located on the S end of the reef. A deep bay, less than 0.5 mile wide, lies on the E side of Kakub Point and the reef extending S from it. The steep-to shores of this bay are practically a wall of coral from 3 to 9m high.

**Twin Islets** (10°05'N., 125°29'E.), 18m high, lie in the S approach to San Roque Channel, about 0.3 mile SW of the S end of the above-described reef. They are located on a steep-to reef that extends about 0.2 mile N from them. Although the islets may be passed at a distance of 0.1 mile on either side when approaching or leaving San Roque Channel, the channel on the E side of the islets is only about 91m wide between the reefs.

Hagakhak Island, 43m high, lies about 0.3 mile W of Twin Islets and it is separated from them and from the reef extending S from Kakub Point by a deep channel about 0.1 mile wide. The SE and W sides of the island are closely fringed by steep-to reefs, and a steep-to reef, on which there are several islets, extends about 0.3 mile from the NE side and N end.

An islet, 21m high, lies at the NE end of the reef. Tinao Islet, 11m high, lies close off the edge of the island. There are two rocky columns on the W side of Tinao Islet.  
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